



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 12, 1929

TREAT REPRESENTATIVES BRUTALLY
THE NEW "DEAD LINE"
JUSTICE THROUGH LAW
COURT CONTROL OF WORKERS NEXT
THE TWILIGHTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

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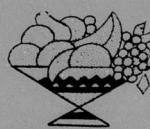
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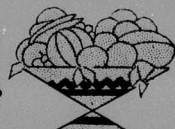
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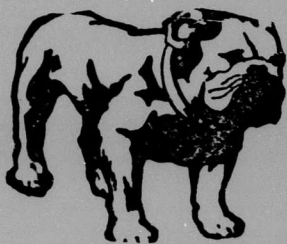
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1929

No. 11

TREAT REPRESENTATIVES BRUTALLY

(By International Labor News Service.)

While sporadic strike reports have come from a half dozen North and South Carolina textile mill towns, astounding above everything was the news that Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, had been seized by a mob in Elizabethton, Tenn., driven from the city and ordered never to return, on penalty of death. A mob likewise drove Alfred Hoffman, representative of the United Textile Workers, over the state line and failed to visit similar treatment upon J. B. Pinex, local American Federation of Labor organizer, only because his sister met the mob with a rifle.

Immediately President William Green issued a statement covering the entire situation, declaring he would send Mr. McGrady back to Elizabethton and that he would go there himself as a challenge, if necessary. President Green wired Governor Horton, demanding protection for labor's representatives and swift punishment for the "criminals" who perpetrated the worst outrage in recent labor history. He asked also for a reply from the Governor which would inform the American people as to the purpose of the Tennessee executive.

Elizabethton was the scene of a strike of more than 5000 rayon workers, employed in German owned factories, ending a week ago with victory for the workers and with a union established with fully 2000 members. Mr. McGrady was ordered there by President Green to assist in perfecting this new local union of the United Textile Workers. Mr. Hoffman was there on the same peaceful mission. He had served as one of the leaders and advisers throughout the strike.

"Authentic information reached American Federation of Labor headquarters," said President Green's public statement, "that a committee of alleged 'Southern business men' of Elizabethton, Tenn., perpetrated an outrage upon representatives of the American Federation of Labor on the night of April 3rd. This committee of alleged leading citizens of Elizabethton, Tenn., entered the Lynnwood Hotel, seized these two representatives of labor, escorted them to the edge of the city, terrorized and outraged them and then threatened them with death if they ever returned.

"Shortly after midnight 25 members of this so-called reputable 'business men's committee' entered the room of Edward F. McGrady, who is the legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, and told him he had to 'take a ride.' Against his protest they packed his valise, escorted him to the entrance of the hotel, placed him in a taxicab and drove to the edge of the town. There additional members of the 'business men's committee' awaited and they proceeded to make serious threats against the life of McGrady if he ever returned to Elizabethton. They then ordered the taxi driver to take him to Bristol, Va.

"Another 'business men's committee' composed of at least 20 men approached A. Hoffman, a representative of the United Textile Workers of America in the main lobby of the hotel, shoved a gun in his back, took him to a back room and then out of the hotel, blindfolded. He was placed in a car with four men, carried below the North

Carolina line, escorted by six cars, taken out and the blindfold removed.

Death Is Threatened.

"The mob then ordered Hoffman out of the state under the pain of death. All his papers and personal records were stolen and he was threatened with tar and feathers. This 'business men's committee' was composed of realty men, business men, police officers and others.

"The 'business men's committee' then returned to Elizabethton and 300 of them went to the home of J. B. Pinex. Pinex was told that they wanted to talk to him about the union. When he opened the door he was seized around the neck and dragged to the ground. At his call for help his sister came to his rescue with a rifle. There were many shots fired and the mob in its haste left one auto, which was taken by the sheriff. State warrants are being issued, it is said, for several members of the alleged 'business men's committee' whose names are known. Threats were also made that the same medicine would be given L. S. Gurganus, J. D. White and F. S. Stubbs.

Mob Wants "No Union."

"All the men attacked were told that no one would be permitted to organize the workers in the rayon mills, which are said to be owned by a German corporation. The underpaid employees of the mills are anxious to organize and at their request several representatives of labor were sent to Elizabethton.

"I have appealed to the Governor of Tennessee and other public officials. I have told them that I intend to send Mr. McGrady back to Elizabethton, and if any harm comes to him, the authorities will be held responsible. If necessary, I will visit Elizabethton as a challenge to this gunmen lawlessness."

In his telegram to Governor Henry H. Horton, President Green said: "Mr. McGrady was on a peaceful mission, was acting under my official orders and instructions, and there was no reason why he should be subjected to this terrifying experience of danger and humiliation," and declared Mr. Hoffman on a similarly orderly mission.

Demands Punishment Now.

Continuing his message to the Governor, President Green said:

"In the name of the American Federation of Labor, I protest this outrage, and I call upon you as Governor of the State of Tennessee to bring these criminals to justice and to extend protection to the lives and persons of Mr. McGrady and Mr. Hoffman. I cannot believe that you will permit such an outrage as this to which I am referring to go unnoticed and the perpetrators of it to go unpunished.

"I am planning to instruct Mr. McGrady to return to Elizabethton for the purpose of completing the peaceful mission upon which I sent him, and I ask you to advise me if you will guarantee him protection to his life and person.

"For the information of the millions of workmen and women identified with the American Federation of Labor and for millions of others who are loyal friends, I ask will you exercise all power vested in you by the State of Tennessee in bringing the guilty men who perpetrated this outrage upon Mr. McGrady and Mr. Hoffman to account and will you guarantee protection to their lives and persons if they return to Elizabethton?"

TALENT IN RANKS OF UNIONS.

Development of radio talent from the ranks of organized labor is one of the results of the establishment of Station WCFL by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Erna Waterhouse, a member of the Chicago Bindery Women's Union, demonstrated after a few trials that she had an excellent soprano radio voice. Besides becoming a regular and popular feature of WCFL programs every Wednesday and Saturday evening at 5:45 o'clock, she is in demand in other radio studios. Miss Waterhouse also is a pianist.

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THE NEW "DEAD-LINE."

Increasing attention has recently been focused upon the growing tendency among employers not to employ workmen above the age of forty. This new "dead-line" of employment has been developing very rapidly during the past few years. In a number of industries, when the working force is reduced, the men above forty years of age are usually let out and never taken back. When more workers are needed, younger men receive first consideration. Thus the unemployment problem is accentuated and extended to include men still in their prime.

This discrimination is being supplemented by compulsory physical examinations and tests and only those of exceptional physical condition and aptitude are given the right of way. The process of elimination and selection does not end there. It applies likewise against workmen with larger families. If a man who has four children seeks employment, he is denied employment because of the "risk" involved. Should he be killed during his employment the insurance carrier will have more to pay than in the case of a single man.

In some industrial communities these restrictive and selective employment policies have developed to really serious proportions. They are wholly anti-social in character. They unfairly and unjustly throw the burden of care of these older and less physically capable men upon industries not following these practices and upon the community as a whole.

Those engaged in following this employment policy undoubtedly present what they believe to be a plausible answer. Yet the fact remains that this restrictive employment practice is founded almost, if not entirely, upon the selfish desire to exploit man power exclusively at its greatest efficiency, secure lower rates for compensation and group life, sick and accident insurance, and at the same time enlarge the employers' control over workmen.

In so far as compensation insurance is concerned, the extension of the "dead-line" to the age of forty, supplemented by the other restrictive employment practices, gives added importance to the necessity of providing for a state monopoly of workmen's compensation insurance, wherein the cost of administration may be fairly and equitably distributed, the cost maintained upon a low basis, and with the element of profit eliminated or so regulated as to invalidate the purely selfish promptings that have given rise to these anti-social employment policies. As for group life insurance provided by employers, that has always been paternalistic. The employer usually wishes to pay as small a price for his paternalism as is possible. He seeks always every advantage in preventing a wage increase as well as to further a wage reduction. The development of this form of business paternalism has given added weight to the importance of trade union fraternalism in providing this form of insurance through the trades unions.

The development of a "dead-line" at forty years of age is not confined to private employment. It extends into national, state and municipal employment. This discrimination is being practiced in public employment against mature workers through civil service rules. This development calls for a new revaluation and reconstruction of our civil service rules if governments are to end the game of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

While these selective and restrictive employment policies are making more difficult of solution the unemployment problems, and are adding heavy burdens and uncertainties to the life of the wage earners in their advancing years, it is seriously questioned if industry really gains by such inhumane practices. After all, a man at forty is in many cases the most desirable type of workman. His larger experience and training add to

his value as a worker and family responsibilities assumed make him a more steady worker.

Employer insurance, sick benefits and retirement allowances all tend to make it of immediate profit to employers to weed out the older workers. However, what industry may thus profit in the immediate reduction of paternalistic costs is ultimately more than set off by a gradual reduction in production results and added costs to meet the new requirements of the people of the state made necessary by such anti-social practices. It must be apparent that if the development of social insurance is permitted to create a distinctly anti-social phenomena as one of its leading by-products, that industry will be required by the state and through the state to provide for the care and attention of those it has forced to the scrap-heap and whom it will not provide for in any other way.

The situation thus being developed is one not alone of grave concern to the workers and to the communities in which they live. It is a subject of increasing importance to industry itself, and unless righted will ultimately come to plague industry.

If we are to continue as a nation wherein all shall have equal opportunity to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then every man must have an equal chance, and no law, system or procedure should permit a discrimination so unjust and unfair as is embraced in the restrictive and selective employment policies now being pursued in some industries and ever widening in scope and character.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, April 3, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams, and on roll call the following officers were noted absent: C. H. Parker, Jack Williams and J. P. Hale.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of meeting held March 20th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 for R. L. Reynolds; from Painters' Union No. 19 for J. Burns, vice T. Fleming. Seated.

Communications—Read and Filed—From Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes. From Building Trades Council, minutes. From Theatrical Federation of San Francisco stating that the Royal, Castro and Alhambra Theaters in the fact of a signed agreement had discharged musicians. These theaters are unfair to them. Do not patronize them.

Report of Agitation Committee—Recommendation that the delegates of the League entertain the Ladies' Auxiliary at the first meeting in May. This recommendation was made on the suggestion of Delegate Williams of the Cracker Bakers. Said union will furnish the refreshments. Concurred in.

Report of Secretary—Reported on the exhibit put on by the League at the Building Trades Council Convention. On visiting the manufacturers on children's clothing. On visiting stores and unions. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters state their International President is in the city on problems affecting their craft. Tailors report that The House of Oliver and Brilliant's do not use their union label; also increased the sick benefits to \$10 per week. Carpenters No. 483 say they expect things to pick up now. Painters No. 19 say work has slackened up some. Steamfitters report they have hopes of things getting better. Cooks' Union report they are getting in new members, but work is not plentiful. Ice Wagon Drivers, Casket Workers and Brewery Workers state business is good. Upholsterers No. 28 state the Bell Chesterfields and Kroehler furniture are unfair to them. Cigarmakers request a demand for their blue union label. Carpet Mechanics report things are picking up. Sign Painters ask you not to patronize these traveling box artists. Pressmen's Union say all are working and that the Sunset Press is fully

organized now. Molders claim they cannot furnish enough men now. Grocery Clerks ask you to stay out of the large chain stores. Cracker Bakers state the cracker work is good but the cookie trade is slow. Millmen say prospects are bright for the use of their union stamp. Ladies' Auxiliary are buying union-labeled ladies' hosiery and will join in on the label exhibit.

Good and Welfare—The pictures, "Sunshine" and "Algiers" were shown, which were educational and instructive. All were well pleased with them.

Receipts, \$69.10. Expenses, \$110.21.

League adjourned at 9:20 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, April 17th.

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W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of
St. Lawrence University
Workers' Education Bureau Series

XI.

THE STATE'S DUTY TOWARD INFANTS.

Every person under twenty-one years of age is, legally speaking, an infant. Every infant is a ward of the state. That is, the state is responsible for the well-being of every infant. From the moment a child is born until the moment it is twenty-one years old the state owes a duty to the child to take care of it.

The state must see to it that the child is well fed, properly clothed and has a decent home within which to live. The state must act so that the child is properly educated. The state must safeguard and protect the spiritual, mental and physical welfare of the child. Every child is entitled as a matter of law to an education and to be properly fed, housed and clothed while getting that education. It should get a fair chance to become a self-supporting citizen of the country.

The state can carry out its duty to the wards of the state indirectly or directly. It does its duty indirectly when it makes the parents of children, or other near relations, take care of the children. Another indirect way which the state follows is to permit private religious or secular charitable organizations to take care of children.

The state carries out its duty directly by the maintenance of public schools, public playgrounds and public hospitals and asylums. Also when it maintains special courts and houses of detention for juvenile offenders against the laws. It does most effective work for the welfare of the children when it prevents the exploitation of children in industry. The measure of a state's faithfulness to its legal duty towards its children is the kind of a child labor act which it has and enforces. Tested by this standard, most states are failing in their duty to look after their children. Here again it is the administration of the law and not its spirit which is harming the people of the nation.

Justice to minors through law calls for better and more effective enforcement of statutes which will give children a fairer start in life and keep them from being broken by the evils of modern industry before they have had a chance to get a fair start in the fight for existence. The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. The state is under a duty to breed good citizens. Do not let administrative officials, or legislators, violate the law and prevent the state from doing its duty.

UNIONS TACKLE UNEMPLOYMENT.

On the same day the newspapers reported: (1) That the Pennsylvania Railroad made "gains in operation" resulting in a saving in wages in 1928 of \$23,000,000—this by reducing the force; and (2) That the transportation brotherhoods announced in Boston that they would seek a six-hour day to meet the problem of unemployment. Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Firemen, said that 300,000 fewer transportation workers were employed in 1927 than in 1920.

By all means the proper way to meet this serious "technological unemployment" is to shorten the working week. Machinery and improvements in its use can't be stopped; it can be controlled for the common good. What the Brotherhoods will demand is what one should expect. Nevertheless, as doubtless they will agree, it will be hard for them to win and hold the shorter week unless the week can be shortened for the great mass of workers. And that means more organization.

The union label is a powerful weapon to preserve the principles of organized labor. Always demand the label.

COURT CONTROL OF WORKERS NEXT?

A proposal by a committee of the American Bar Association that wage arbitration awards be enforceable by courts is opposed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The plan would enmesh trade unions in "costly and exasperating" legal proceedings, said Green. The statement is as follows:

"The bill prepared and made public recently by a committee representing the American Bar Association is very interesting to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. The statement of the committee in which it explained that it is the committee's purpose to introduce the bill at the December session of Congress attracted the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"No doubt the committee which was appointed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make a critical examination of the proposals of the Bar Association will report to the Executive Council in due time. It is firmly expected that the report of the committee of the American Federation of Labor will be made at an early date. In the meantime it is quite right and proper for officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to speculate regarding the character and import of this proposed legislation. No doubt those who are familiar with the purpose of this proposed bill will form an opinion regarding its meaning, its effect and scope.

"It is safe to assume that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will take a strong position in opposition to this proposed legislation. If this bill which provides that the decision of arbitration tribunals, created for the purpose of rendering a decision in industrial controversies, becomes a law it would have the effect of involving labor unions in legal proceedings which would prove costly and exasperating.

"Labor has always contended that it wished to be free from legal entanglements and from participating in legal controversies. We are committed to the policy of voluntary agreements and voluntary action. Because we are not certain of the scope and import of this proposed legislation I am sure the American Federation of Labor will very strongly oppose it.

"A further objection which, no doubt, the Executive Council will interpose is that provision of the proposed bill which, if it became a law, would legalize company unions and shop representation plans. The American Federation of Labor is irrevocably opposed to such legal procedure."

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

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COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Charles H. Parker on April 3rd was struck by a motor car while crossing Main street at Market. The car was driven by Mrs. George H. Hotaling. Mr. Parker was knocked down, and suffered painful injuries which necessitated his removal on April 5th to the French Hospital for treatment. After four days in the hospital Mr. Parker was able to return to his home, although he is still somewhat bruised and lame.

T. S. Black, chairman of the Examiner chapel for the past two or three years, was again unanimously chosen as chairman of his chapel for the ensuing year.

Philip Johnson of the Recorder chapel on April 5th underwent a minor operation at Mary's Help Hospital, and at last reports was recuperating rapidly.

Louis Reuben sailed on Wednesday of this week on the Matsonia for Honolulu, where he has accepted a position on one of the daily papers. Mr. Reuben felt aggrieved over the refusal of the Matson Navigation Company to grant him commutation rates inasmuch as this is his 'steenth trip to Hawaii.

It is reported to Typographical Topics that the San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union at its April meeting adopted the 5-day work week.

The secretary-treasurer and the president visited Sacramento on Wednesday of this week where they attended a hearing on judicial council bills before the judiciary committee. The committee did not reach the bill which is of greatest interest to the printing industry and it will be necessary that another hearing be had on April 17th. The judicial council, however, has amended its bill in such a way as to be satisfactory to the printing industry, and the amendment is such that if its adoption can be secured the industry will be in a better position than ever before. The judiciary committee ordered the bills reprinted as amended and will consider adoption of the bill as amended next week.

On Tuesday evening there was a public hearing on the so-called text book bill and the bill introduced at the request of Allied Printing Trades crafts of Southern California was, after being amended, sent out with the recommendation "do pass." While the amendments adopted in committee took from the bill some of the features desired by the printing trades craft, still the proposed law is an improvement over the statute today, and if its adoption can be secured great benefit will be derived by the printing tradesmen of California as well as a large sum saved taxpayers of the State.

"Copy," a motion picture produced by M-G-M, is soon to be shown on the screen, and those of our members who enjoy the sound of the clicking of linotypes will be able to indulge their fancy in the motion picture theaters. During the filming of this feature sound reproducing instruments were taken into the composing room of the Los Angeles Examiner and the sound of the linotype recorded for later synchronization with the picture.

The Memphis Allied Printing Trades Council has inaugurated an advertising campaign in the daily newspapers of that city with a series of ads

designed to sell the idea that the best and cheapest printing can be produced in Memphis.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will meet on Sunday in Union Hall, Labor Temple, at 2 p. m. A number of applications will be acted on and candidates initiated. There is much business of importance to come before this society and all members are requested to attend. Plans will be perfected for the forty-first anniversary dance, and committees appointed to handle this affair. The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the United States as well as one of the most successful, and its continued growth and prosperity are to a great extent dependent upon the interest of the members. The officers of the society are confident that 1929 will be a banner year for the organization.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Rab.

"Slim" Farrell and the Chronicle apple knockers turned the tables last week against the Oakland Tribune sandlot pastimers and lost a 6 to 4 ball game to them. "Slim" whiffed eight men and turned in a nice game. "Sparky" Landers, it seems, was off his game, failing to connect. "Dinty" Gallagher, our wise old owl, who claims he knows all about anything, predicts that the team is in for something in the way of a win or lose.

The other night while leisurely gulping down my lunch in a "ham an' beans," I overheard the remark that the pressroom has some bowlers in their midst. Must we bow to them and let them carry off all honors in that field? "Red" King is an addict of the ball and pins. Look them up, "Red."

Have heard nothing lately on the Anley-McCallum golf match. It's about time for the boys to play off their semi-such-and-such tournament. May the best mathematician win.

Ask "Doc" Harriman what's in his little red box. Drawers?

The two baseball experts of the chapel, that is, Messrs. "Dinty" Gallagher and "Postage Stamp" Dollar, have given the writer their forecast as regards to this season's winner of the Pacific Coast Baseball League. There not being sufficient space in this publication for a complete explanation of how they arrived at their deductions, the readers will have to be content with the way the two above named expect the teams to finish on October 6th. Here it is: In first place, Seals; second to seventh places, Seals, respectively, and last place, the San Francisco Baseball Club. Paste this in your bonnet for future reference.

A brother print once told the writer he was the fastest printer in Manitoba. One-night stand on the Salt Lake Tribune and his slip was missing. Asked why, he replied, "Oh, not faa-st enough, I guess."

Another one: I had occasion the other evening to borrow a line gauge overnight. On returning it next morning I inquired of Mickey Donlin if this was So-and-So's frame, wishing to put it away in safety. Says Mickey, "Where'd you get the line gauge, that's mine," the while pulling one identical from his pocket. Explaining everything, we asked Mickey if he had use for the two line gauges? "Sure," says Mickey, "when one gets hot I use the other." Some smoke to Mickey, heh?

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Reports from the sick rooms of Harvey Bell and Johnny Branch point to early resumption of labor on their part. Johnny underwent an appendicitis operation; Harvey lost a round or two with intestinal flu.

Stepping in Monday morning encased within a

new creation of the tailor's art, "Chuck" Adams asked "Cheerful Charlie" Cooper if he didn't think it was a good fit, and "Cheerful Charley" allowed it was a convulsion at least.

If ever a male child was born with a silver spoon in his mouth it's Phil Scott. Scott and luck are synonymous terms around the shop. Picking winners on fights and baseball are second nature while cashing in on pools are the easiest things he does. And now publicity begins to edge his way. A clipping from The News comic page is reproduced here in evidence, a cut of an old-fashioned hand press being deleted.

The columnist of The News "kidded" one of our members in his column last week, when under a "freak" cut of a printing press the following paragraph appeared:

"Above is a flashlight photo of the big Whiffle-tree sextuple press of Moonshine Publications. Phil Scott, mechanical superintendent, is shown feeding copy into the giant maw of the machine. An interesting feature of the new press is that its 346 bearings are lubricated exclusively with salad oil.

An authority on music, Lucille Davis, says she heard "Hosanna" instead of Lohengrin's "Wed-

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ding March" will be played at the Colonel Lindbergh-Ann Morrow nuptials.

And you don't have to go to the altar twice, according to "Chick" Smoot, to get married once too often.

It was on Friday, one week ago, if memory serves, that the Richfield Oil Company invited newspaper writers to soar through clouds, across mountains and over the sea in its giant airplane of new design. A strong wind, rising occasionally to gale-like force, did not permit of the complete relaxation essential to restful enjoyment, reports Clarence Davy, who subbed for Editor Bartlett. As a matter of fact, Clarence and the music of



the celestial spheres were woefully out of tune, for wind pockets bounced the boat about and around, bringing a sensation like having an express elevator start unexpectedly for the ground floor. After an hour of this at 120 miles an hour, Clarence was hugely grateful to reach terra firma in one piece, but was able, after doffing "flying togs" and an invigorating half hour in his tub and a change to his Sunday suit, to resume sway over the composing room.

An attractive feature, especially to the women folks, of the National Business Show at the Auditorium is furnished by The News. It placed the far-famed Edwin Balthasar, said to own the prettiest pink pompadour in the Golden State, in charge of its typographic display and all week gentle thrill seekers have clustered about the booth like bees around honey.

A son of Harry Crotty was operated on for appendicitis last Saturday. The young man is doing as well as can be expected, Harry states.

Joe Sullivan was transferred to a hospital Monday. At this writing no information of his complaint, said to be flu in an aggravated form.

Jack Sorenson is sick, too, but says he is still in the running.

The annual meeting of the News Mutual Benefit Society was held Monday night. This organization, comprising members of the stereotyping, photo engraving, press and composing departments, is now eight or ten years old with about 50 persons on its roster. During sickness of a member it pays him \$30 a week, half contributed by the office, the rest raised by assessment.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The following, received by our local secretary, clearly defines the status of Mailers' Unions, placing them under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union:

"Indianapolis, Ind., April 3, 1929.

"To All Subordinate Unions:

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Article XXV, General Laws of the International Typographical Union, you are hereby notified that on March 8, 1929, the Executive Council took action as follows:

"By communications addressed to Secretary-Treasurer Randolph, Earl M. Lindsay and articles appearing in the public press, the attention of the Executive Council has been directed to an action of Indianapolis Mailers' Union No. 10 in calling a

strike or declaring a lockout of members of that organization employed upon mail lists at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union.

"After fully considering the information available the Executive Council disavows the action of Indianapolis Mailers' Union No. 10 and declares it to be in violation of the laws of the International Typographical Union and therefore illegal. The Executive Council hereby orders, directs, and mandates Indianapolis Mailers' Union No. 10, and its executive officers, to withdraw the illegal order issued. Failure to notify the Executive Council that such action has been taken will be considered as justification for proceeding against said Indianapolis Mailers' Union No. 10 in accordance with Section 2, Article X, Constitution, International Typographical Union.

"The Executive Council further orders and directs that the membership of Earl M. Lindsay be fully protected and that he shall not be subject to any penalty whatever as a result of returning to his work when ordered to do so by the president of the International Typographical Union."

"By order of the Executive Council.

"(Signed) WOODRUFF RANDOLPH,

"Secretary."

An active member of Boston Mailers' Union in a letter to the writer, says: "On March 28, in the Court of Equity, Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, I. T. U., were granted an interlocutory decree, with leave to renew our application for a temporary injunction at any time, to check President C. N. Smith's interference in the affairs of this local." Boston Mailers' Union was suspended from the Mailers' Trade District Union some seventeen months ago for refusing to pay fines which they believed were unjustly assessed against them, on appeal cases, by the officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union. My Boston correspondent further states: "President C. N. Smith has settled down in our midst for an indefinite stay. President Smith's expenses for legal talent and representatives here must be in the neighborhood of \$500.00 per day. Four lawyers are representing his group. He has two paid representatives on the street at \$12.00 apiece per day and his own expenses will average better than \$25.00 per day. Where will all this money come from?"

At their April union meeting, Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2, I. T. U., voted \$1000.00 to assist Boston Mailers in their fight with President Smith.

During the past ten months the funds of No. 18 have increased \$477.74. This increase in revenue was had while the union expended some \$200.00 in raising and printing local by-laws, and also about \$600.00 in twenty-six scale conciliation meetings with publishers, in which the union obtained an increase of \$2.00 in wage scale for journeymen, and \$1.50 increase in scale of apprentices. This union voted to discontinue further payment of per capita to Mailers' Trade District Union at its regular February, 1928, meeting.

The Des Moines (Ia.) Mailers' Union, at their April meeting, by a vote of 25 to 19, censured President Koger of that local for his article in the March Typographical Journal.

George Barry, of Call-Post chapel, is a happy grandpa, his daughter giving birth to a baby boy Saturday, the 6th. Mother and son doing nicely. Congratulations!

OLDEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.

A small black box has replaced the bulky wheels and weights in the world's oldest clock, in Rouen, France, and the massive timepiece, built in 1389, is now operated by electricity. After 500 years of service the antiquated mechanism collapsed and an expert electrician soon modernized the clock. Not only does electricity run the clock, but it also rings Rouen's historic curfew, "Cache Ribaud," which was instituted by William the Conqueror and which has sounded at nine o'clock for nearly eight centuries.

SHUN THESE GOODS.

The fight for justice against the Allen-A Hosiery Company is going forward with great success. Public indignation has been so great throughout the country that the company's sales have been cut to a decided extent. The shipping department is only working three to four hours a day. Merchants from all over the country are returning Allen-A goods, with indignant letters; the company receiving as many returned goods as are being shipped out.

In an effort to regain its trade, the company plans to have an Allen-A week, all over the country, running from April 8th to 13th. Special inducements are being made to merchants to have big displays of Allen-A goods, and to push the sales of that product in every city.

This is one of the last desperate efforts of the company, as their salesmen are becoming disgusted at the failure to dispose of their goods. The sales force of the company has had to resort to lies, telling the merchants that the strike is over. These lies will be particularly rampant during this Allen-A week, and in preparation for it. The company will make the most alluring offers to merchants to get them to make the Allen-A displays.

We hope that you will appoint a committee to see the merchants about this matter, and advise them that the strike is not over but is on with full vigor. The company is in the worst position that it has ever been in. Its attempts to break the strike by getting thousands of dollars illegally for a Grand Jury, to frame up our workers, has been an utter failure. Not only has the State Legislature refused this unwarranted use of the public funds for frame-up purposes, but the circuit judge who fell in with the company's plan is now on the verge of impeachment because of his having allowed private detectives to hire prostitutes and to purchase illicit liquor for frame-up purposes in a previous case.

This company, in all its dealings, has regarded unions with utter contempt. We intend, once and for all, to teach them a lesson that they will not forget. In a word, we are in this fight to a finish. Your co-operation in the past has been the greatest aid, and we will look forward to your help at this hour in the appointment of this committee to see the merchants.

With all good wishes,

Yours fraternally,

RUDOLPH S. JOHNSON, Secy.

Allen-A Locked Out Hosiery Workers.

"Pa," said the kid, "what is meant by being 'twixt the devil and the deep sea?"

"It is the position a man is in, son, when the traffic cop signals to stop and the back-seat driver orders him to go ahead," replied his dad.—Washington Star.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1929

Mr. Ford's Canadian corporation is splitting up its stock, 20 for one. Fat stuff! The corporation, since founded, has turned out lots of Fords and \$25,000,000 in profits. Today 2000 fewer workers turn out 100 cars a day more than last August. This is a repetition of many such stories in modern industry. Fewer workers, more and better machinery, faster, more effective motions—and ever so much more profit. When some of that profit is turned into wages, it will be better.

A subconscious conviction of inferiority is the basis of the "yellow dog" contract. No man who values liberty will sign away an inherent right for a mess of pottage. Only a slave mentality will agree not to associate with his fellows as the price of a job. Such a mind can not recognize the significance of the "yellow dog" nor relate it to its consequences. Slavery in every form, and in every age, has been possible because the slave accepted the inferiority complex—he had the slave mentality. Free men will fight and do not fear its consequences—that's why they are free. The slave mentality is looking for a "good" master—the free man knows his rights and depends upon himself. The "yellow dog" is the modern slave bait. Its authors are well aware of the psychological truth: "Control the mind and you control the man."

Education is valuable in every activity of life, in our work, in our play, and the broader field the better for the individual and society. This, however, does not limit the definition of education to knowledge gained in schools, for the educated person is not always a graduate from some institution of learning, though, of course, in that way in a more orderly fashion and with less expenditure of time and energy than is possible under other circumstances. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that there is much that passes current as education today which leaves the mind really untrained and the will at liberty to flounder all over the universe without intelligent guidance, and that sort of thing is not education at all, particularly the kind of education that is needed in the labor movement. In this work we need men whose minds have been trained to reason logically and whose will to do has not been penned up by fear and dread of the future consequences of actions that the times demand must be taken in the interest of progress, and the more of such education we get in the labor movement the better for society.

THE TWILIGHTERS

In the last issue of the American Mercury, a non-union magazine edited by that monumental egotist, Mencken, a parlor pink formerly connected with the Seattle Union Record during the reddest period of that publication's unfortunate existence, writes a story headed "The Twilight of the American Federation of Labor," in which he attempts to show by tangled reasoning and distorted facts that the American labor movement, and particularly the American Federation of Labor, is in a very bad way, and is steadily declining, and another parlor pink in Los Angeles, who also pretends to be greatly interested in the welfare of the workers, makes the statement in a red periodical that it is unfortunate, but that we must admit that the Mercury writer's "facts are facts."

The truth of the matter is that both of these alleged friends of labor are away off their base and that each is either incapable of seeing the facts or is deliberately guilty of misrepresentation of the true situation. As an indication of how careful the Mercury scribe is in presenting his "facts," we need but point out that he says in his story that John P. Frey was head of the International Molders' Union and that he is now chief of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Now, in admitting that his "facts are facts," we desire to say that Frey was never the president of the International Molders' Union and that James O'Connell is the president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the present time and that Frey has never at any time been the chief of that great branch of the labor movement.

Fortunately for the American Federation of Labor and the wage workers of this country, the membership has always been too sensible to permit such nitwits as these to gain any position of power or influence in the movement. They have, of course, been allowed to become a part of the movement in the interest of solidarity, but they have only in isolated instances been permitted to have their way as to the policies to be adopted or the course to be followed in guiding the destinies of the movement, and even in these scattered instances where they were allowed to lead, they demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt even on the part of their friends that they were incompetent tacticians and absolutely incapable of successful leadership. Winnipeg tried it and wound up in disaster. Seattle listened to their wailings and fell a victim to their wiles, only to come to its senses when right on the verge of a great catastrophe, which left the real trade unionists with a monumental task on their hands in order to save the labor movement of that great city. The truth is that these dreamers have no regard for facts at all. Their every endeavor is to try to put their crazy theories into effect without regard for what the actual situation may be found to be in fact. If the facts are against them, it is their consistent habit to ignore them and proceed on their way with their theories until the sane individuals in the organization call a halt or disaster has overtaken and wrecked them completely.

Such characters are so constituted that no amount of logic or persuasion will deter them in the least in their endeavors to try out their theories to the end. And even after they have met with indisputable failure they will still insist that they were on the right track and that some one else was responsible for the failure. Never will they admit that the fault was to be found in themselves, their theories or their practices. It is always easier and less embarrassing to blame some person or thing over which they had no control. Like the poor mechanic, they quarrel with their tools and blame them for their own bungling. The red dreamer has ever been thus, and it is not possible to entertain the hope that he will ever change and develop into a rational human being.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that the American wage worker is altogether too sensible to be drawn away from the policies that lead to progress and that have given him the high degree of success that he has attained up to the present time and which have placed him at the head of the workers of the world in his standard of living and his enjoyment of life. They might as well subside in their efforts to deceive us, for they will never get anywhere with such tactics. We know which side our bread is buttered on, and we do not propose to let it fall butter side down in the dirt.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The big oil men of the world got together and made whoopee. They said they were all for conserving the world's oil. That is very laudable. Oil ought to be conserved. There can be only so much of it. When that's gone—Rollo is right, it will be gone. The big oil men said it would be nice not to take out of the ground any more oil than was taken out in 1928, which was plenty. It sounds patriotic—world patriotism, in fact, for it was a world compact. All the big oil combines were in on the agreement. Now something like that ought to be done. It sounds okeh, even if they do say it. They ought to know something about the oil business. But this oil business is the business of all of us, in a large way. It is fair to try to see what makes the wheels go 'round and what happens when they go.

As for conservation, it is clear that when there is no more oil a lot of wheels will stop running. Machinery cannot run without lubrication, to say nothing of the vast amount run by internal combustion, which means oil for power, too. It is not pleasant to look ahead to the time when there will be no oil to use for oiling and running machinery. Conservation is right. What looks queer about this proposition is that the big combines are to do the conserving in a world trust. It may not be called that, but it comes to that. Nobody else gets a word in anywhere about the rules—or the profits, which almost concededly will be enormous. Many men and women will ask why so few men should have such vast power. But the big fellows pay scant heed to that, for they know well enough that not many will ask questions and the few will soon get tired of it and go back to their cross-word puzzles.

Read, if you will, of Wall Street prices and profits, of easy money and twenty for one stock dividends. Read then of the rayon strikers in Tennessee who struck against wages of \$10 a week! On every hand there is a fearsome mixture of enormous profits, high wages, low wages, overtime employment, unemployment, terrible hand toil, amazing automatic machinery—everything from jungle to palace, within the span of a continent and under the same sun and moon during the same swing around the circle. In the midst of everybody's big and little interests and conflicts, the oil barons of the world come together and make this agreement to cut down the oil output. They may believe they are patriotic. They may be as sincere as men can be. They may have a big idea. But whatever their idea, they cannot, if they can go through with their plan, help making enormous profits, they cannot help being bigger czars than they were last year, they cannot help getting a tighter strangle hold on a world that more and more runs on oil and that some day will run out of oil.

It is all wrong, somewhere and somehow. What little competition there has been for the oil kings has come from the harried and worried independent. The big fellows are trying to rout him out. They are trying for a lead pipe cinch, and they will probably get it. By the same token democracy and self-reliance and self-control come in for another sock in the neck. The armies of workers in the oil industry have nothing to say. The world of consumers has nothing to say. A half dozen glorified monarchs of oil do the saying, and if they don't get away with it right now, they are likely to some other day. It is all to the bad in its social phases, whatever may be the economy of it. And after all, the social phases do amount to something. Men's sway over men must remain in the plural if life is to yield its finest fruits.

WIT AT RANDOM

Daughter—Oh, papa, what is your birthstone?
Father of Twelve—My dear, I'm not sure, but I think it is a grindstone.—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

"He was considered the most expert parachute-jumper in the country," remarked one of the friends standing beside the open coffin.

"Yes," said the other, "he was good till the last drop."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"So you own a good many suburban houses and small farms. Live on any of them?"

"No."

"Then you don't raise anything yourself?"

"Oh, yes; every spring I raise rents."

Diner—I can't eat this soup.

Waiter—I'll call the manager.

Diner (when manager arrives)—This soup I can't eat.

Manager—I regret that; I'll fetch the chef.

Chef—What's the matter with it?

Diner—Nothing; I haven't got a spoon.

"I do hope you keep your cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed as she paid the milkman.

"Yes, madam," replied the milkman, "of course, we keep them in a pasture."

"I'm so glad," gushed Mrs. Newlywed, "I have been told that pasteurized milk is much the best."—Watchman-Examiner.

The teacher said to her class: "Words ending in 'ous' mean full of; as joyous means full of joy, and vigorous means full of vigor. Now give an example of such a word."

Tommy raised his hand and said: "Pious."—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Dorothy, aged six, had been punished for answering back. From the corner came an aggrieved voice:

"I can't think how it is, mummie, you can be as rude as you like to me and nobody says a word to you about it."

An Arkansas doctor has discovered a sure-fire remedy for scarlet fever. He feeds the patient a lot of unpopped corn. The fever causes the corn inside the patient to pop, and the noise of the popping causes the scarlet fever germs to die of shell-shock.

Teacher—Can anyone tell me what a goldfish is? There was no immediate reply. After a pause, however, a little girl put up her hand.

"I know, teacher," said she very brightly. "It's a sardine that's got very rich."

Grandpa was dozing in his arm-chair and emitting sounds that might come from a combination mule and buzzsaw. As mother entered the room she saw Bobby twisting one of grandpa's vest buttons.

"What are you doing?" she asked. "You know you mustn't disturb grandpa."

"I'm not disturbing him," was the reply. "I was just tryin' to tune him in on something different from what he's givin' us."

Visitor—Does your husband know much about horses?

Wife—Rather; the day before the race he knows which horse is sure to win, and the day following he knows why it did not.—London Passing Show.

A film actress was recently married on a motor-boat. It is understood that he had never been married on a motor-boat before.—London Opinion.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who headed President Wilson's commission that investigated the Mooney case?

A.—Former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

Q.—What was the definition of the "open shop" given by "Mr. Dooley," written by Peter Finley Dunne?

A.—"What is the open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accommodate the constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min that has th' jobs."

Q.—Is the building in which the American Federation of Labor was organized still standing?

A.—Yes. It is at 180-182 South Fourth street, Columbus.

Q.—What was the Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths?

A.—It was an organization formed at Philadelphia in 1859. It did not survive the Civil War and was succeeded by local assemblies of machinists and blacksmiths organized under the Knights of Labor.

Q.—When was the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers organized?

A.—On March 15, 1887, at Baltimore, Md. Painters took an active part in the Knights of Labor, but were among the first to break away and form an organization of their own.

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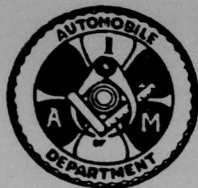
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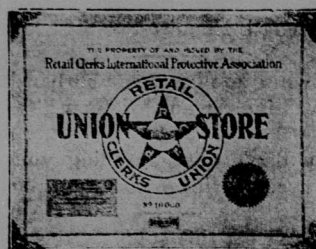
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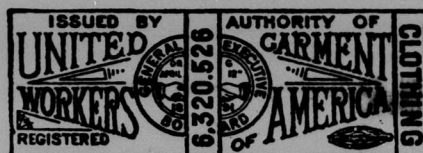
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 5, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Upholsterers for William Delaney, W. B. Horr. From Cooks' Union No. 44 for Joseph P. Bader, vice Leon Mabile. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, thanking the Council for its views on the immigration of Mexicans and Filipinos. From the Musicians and Bakers No. 24, with reference to the employment of men over 45 years of age.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Cracker Bakers' Union, inclosing copy of new wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers of Kenosha, Wis., with reference to the unfair attitude of the Allen-A Hosiery Company.

Requests Complied With—From Cigar Makers' Union, requesting Council to instruct its Legislative Agent at Sacramento to use his influence in defeating the bill now pending in the Legislature which would have for its purpose the imposing of a tax of 6 per cent on all cigars and cigarettes. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting copy of application blanks such as are now used by many of our larger employers. From the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, regarding the unfair attitude of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward Co.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the following theaters be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List": Castro, Alhambra and the Royal theaters. Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of Bakery Drivers' Union be endorsed subject to the usual conditions. The remainder of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the proposed improvements for the operation and betterment of the Municipal Railway. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Office Employees—Reported present condition of the Report on Standardization and Classification now before the Board of Supervisors. Teamsters No. 85—Have signed new agreement with employers; received substantial gains to membership.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The special committee appointed to devise ways and means for improving the service of the Municipal Railway submitted their report and after being read it was referred back to committee and secretary instructed to invite City Engineer and Superintendent Boeken be present at the next meeting. Report concurred in.

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Report of Legislative Agent—Secretary O'Connell submitted a report on legislation now before the Legislature; report received as progressive.

Good and Welfare—Moved that the Secretary communicate with the American Federation of Labor requesting President Green to take matter up with the Theatrical International Unions regarding situation here. Motion carried.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to request Supervisors Toner, Gallagher and Roncovieri to vote against Report on Classification now before the Board of Supervisors; amendment, that the Secretary communicate with the whole board. The amendment to the motion was carried.

Receipts, \$533.26. Expenses, \$222.83.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting April 3rd, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Streets.

Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepte, at 8:15 p. m.

Roll Call—Two officers absent.

Minutes of Meeting—Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved as read.

Communications—Read and filed.

Committee Reports—Report very good progress.

Unfinished Business—Since our last meeting we had a communication from the Unity Hosiery Mills, and also a very nice collection of samples of ladies' union-label silk hose. The members were very well satisfied with the hosiery and we got up an order for several dozen pairs of this union-labeled silk hose.

New Business—None.

Good of the Auxiliary—Members report that

they demand the label, card and button. It was reported that the Trades Union Promotional League would entertain the Ladies' Auxiliary in the near future.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned to join the Trades Union Promotional League meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TIME HAS COME FOR FIVE-DAY WEEK.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That the time has come for adoption of the five-day week in industry is the declaration of an editorial written by Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association of the United States and published in the current issue of that journal. The editorial says:

"The time has come for the general adoption of the five-day week in industry. That will mean one full day each week for health, education and home life, in addition to the day reserved from time immemorial for rest and worship. It may easily represent as great an advance for the human race as the setting aside of the original day of rest.

"It will lengthen life. It will increase efficiency and prosperity. It will offset the monotony of machinefacture. It will give opportunity for adult education through travel, reading, radio and participation in citizenship projects.

"It will lift the whole level of our civilization. Every one who believes in a richer life for the masses should be an advocate of the gradual and early adoption of the five-day week."

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

Two lights are seen on the horizon; one the fast fading marsh light of power, and the other the slowly rising sun of human brotherhood.—John P. Altgeld.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhabra Theatre
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bottlemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 13—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sallmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: **Thomas Mallon** of the marine firemen, **George Daniels** of the sheet metal workers, **Charles J. Liebermann** of the millmen, **Adam E. Watt** of the carpenters.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers was celebrated last Saturday night at a banquet at the Hotel Stewart on Geary street. The affair was presided over by President Paul Mohr of the organization and was largely attended by members and invited guests. The chairman announced in the beginning that it was not to be a serious affair and that it was desired that all should enjoy themselves. Music, speeches and humorous stories, in addition to the turkey dinner, made the evening one to be long remembered by those in attendance.

Labor Commissioner Walter Matthewson has informed the officers of the Molders, Machinists, Patternmakers and Boilermakers' Unions that he has on hand \$12,083.38 in unpaid wages he has been able to collect for members of these unions from a foundry concern. He had to go into court in order to get the money, but it is now available for the workers who earned it.

Endorsement of Assembly Bill 117, as amended, providing for increase in pensions for needy blind persons from \$15 to \$50 a month, was voted this week at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest. Other organizations throughout the city will be asked by the Com-

munity Chest to lend support to the measure. The action by the Executive Committee was taken on recommendation of a special committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Philip King Brown, which is just completing a survey of the status of blind persons in San Francisco. The measure as introduced at Sacramento by Senator J. J. Crowley was amended to bring the administration of the pensions work under the State Board of Public Welfare, instead of creating a special commission. The bill is now with the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. Under the provisions of the measure, a needy blind person is construed to mean any person who by reason of loss of eyesight is unable to provide himself with the necessities of life and who has not sufficient means of his own to enable him to maintain himself. No person shall be eligible to benefit under the act who publicly solicits alms in any part of the State. Persons whose blindness originated while residents of California must be 18 years of age and a resident of the county in which application for the pension is filed in order to be eligible. Persons whose blindness originated while not a resident of California, must be 18 years of age, a resident of the county in which the application is filed for a period of one year, and a resident of the State of California for a period of seven years immediately preceding the date of his application.

Seamen's Book Week will be observed throughout San Francisco and the Bay District, April 17th to 24th.

The statewide observance is held annually under direction of the Seamen's Library Committee, public libraries and all their branches co-operating in the collection of good books to be placed aboard ships entering California ports. Books donated by the public and by the libraries a year ago totaled 20,976 volumes. During the year 75,017 books were circulated aboard 1012 vessels. In addition to all libraries, which will receive books, collection boxes will be placed at the Oakland pier of the Southern Pacific and the Key Route ferries; the Northwestern Pacific at Sausalito; the book departments of the Emporium, City of Paris and White House; at the Western Women's Club Building, and at the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, Montgomery and Market streets.

Delegates seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council were: William Delaney and W. B. Horr of the upholsterers; and Joseph P. Bader of the cooks.

The Cigarmakers' Union has requested the Labor Council to use its influence against the passage of a measure at Sacramento which would place a tax of 6 per cent upon all cigars and cigarettes. Such a bill would greatly retard the manufacture of the articles in California and throw thousands of workers out of employment.

Last Monday afternoon the Board of Supervisors postponed for two weeks the matter of adoption of the standardization and classification report of its Civil Service Committee. The motion for reconsideration, however, was carried, and the question will finally be acted upon two weeks hence and those interested should be on hand at the meeting at that time.

The wage scale and working agreement of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union was approved at the last meeting of the Labor Council, which had previously been endorsed by the Joint Council of Teamsters and the International Union.

PASS BARBER BILL.

The Pennsylvania House passed the Hess barber bill, which provides for the licensing of barbers by the State and the creation of a State Board.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers employed on newspapers in Billings, Montana, raised wages to \$8.13 a day for foremen and \$7.13 for journeymen. Former rates were \$7.75 and \$6.75.

OLD-TIME UNIONIST PASSES.

Walter Nelson Thayer, old-time trade unionist and one of the noted penologists in this country, died in New York City. He was 81. He was a former member of the Typographical Union and served as president of the New York Federation of Labor in 1884 and 1885. He was appointed warden of Dannemora prison by Governor Flower in the early 90's and became interested in prison reform.

JACOB FISCHER RESIGNS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Jacob Fischer, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, has resigned from that office. While no reasons were assigned for the resignation, it is known that it was Mr. Fischer's desire that govern his action. No statement could be had from him because of his absence from the office.

It was said at headquarters that the duties of the office would be taken over by President J. C. Shanessy, who would direct affairs until the next convention of the union, which will be held September 1st. Leon Worthall, who has been acting editor of the official Journal of the International, will, it is said, become editor of the publication.

According to information given at headquarters the resignation of Mr. Fischer became effective March 28th, at which time the executive board was in session.

Mr. Fischer is one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, one of the veterans of the trade union movement and generally regarded as one of the shrewdest tacticians and generals the movement has produced.

SEXES ARE BARRED.

Governor Roosevelt of New York signed the Fearon bill which eliminates all distinction between the sexes in the decedent estate law. The act, which becomes effective September 1, 1930, makes it impossible for a husband to disinherit a wife through the subterfuge of organizing a corporation to retain his real estate holdings. Dower right, the right of the wife to a one-third interest in her husband's real estate, if there are children, is abolished, but the wife's interest is enlarged by extending her right to share all property, real and personal. The surviving spouse may elect to take this interest in lieu of provisions of a will as though there were no will.

The act shows how States can correct present laws which place women at a disadvantage, rather than amend the Federal Constitution, which would eliminate all reference to sexes. The amendment is favored by the National Woman's Party, and is opposed by organized labor because it would destroy all legislation that is beneficial to wage-working women.

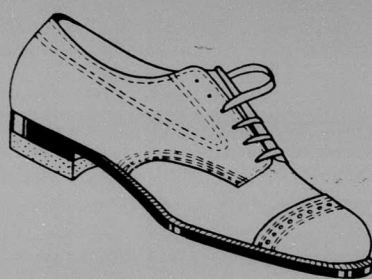
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